

# Power Integrity through PDN Impedance Measurement

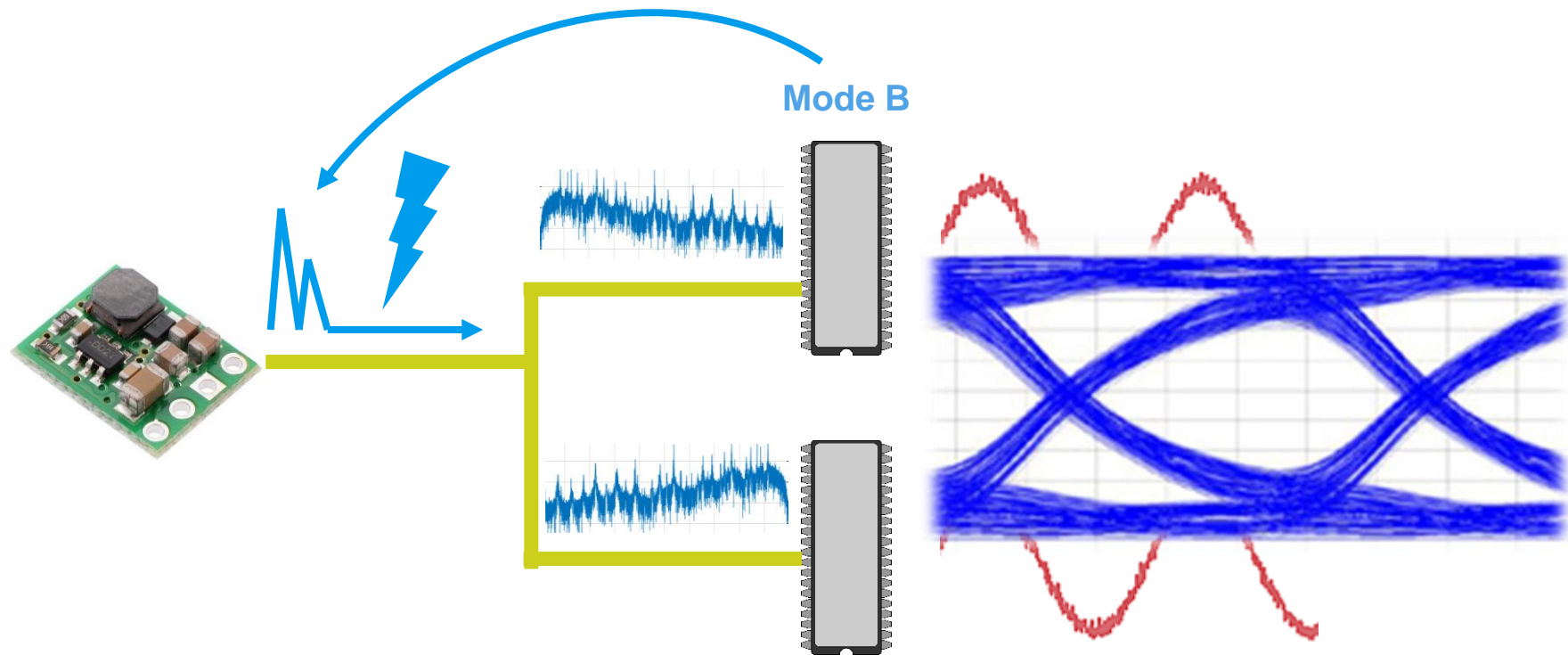
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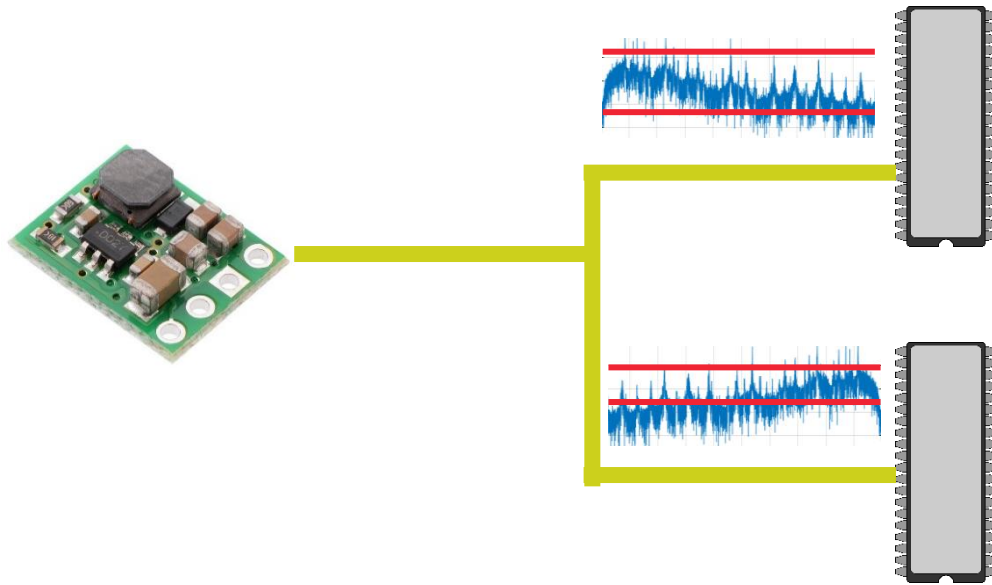


**ROHDE & SCHWARZ**

# Power Integrity and Signal Integrity



# Power Integrity and Signal Integrity



Usually small value!

$$Z_{PDN\ target} < \frac{V_{L\ noise}}{I_{L\ worst-case}}$$

# Power Delivery Network = Transmission Line

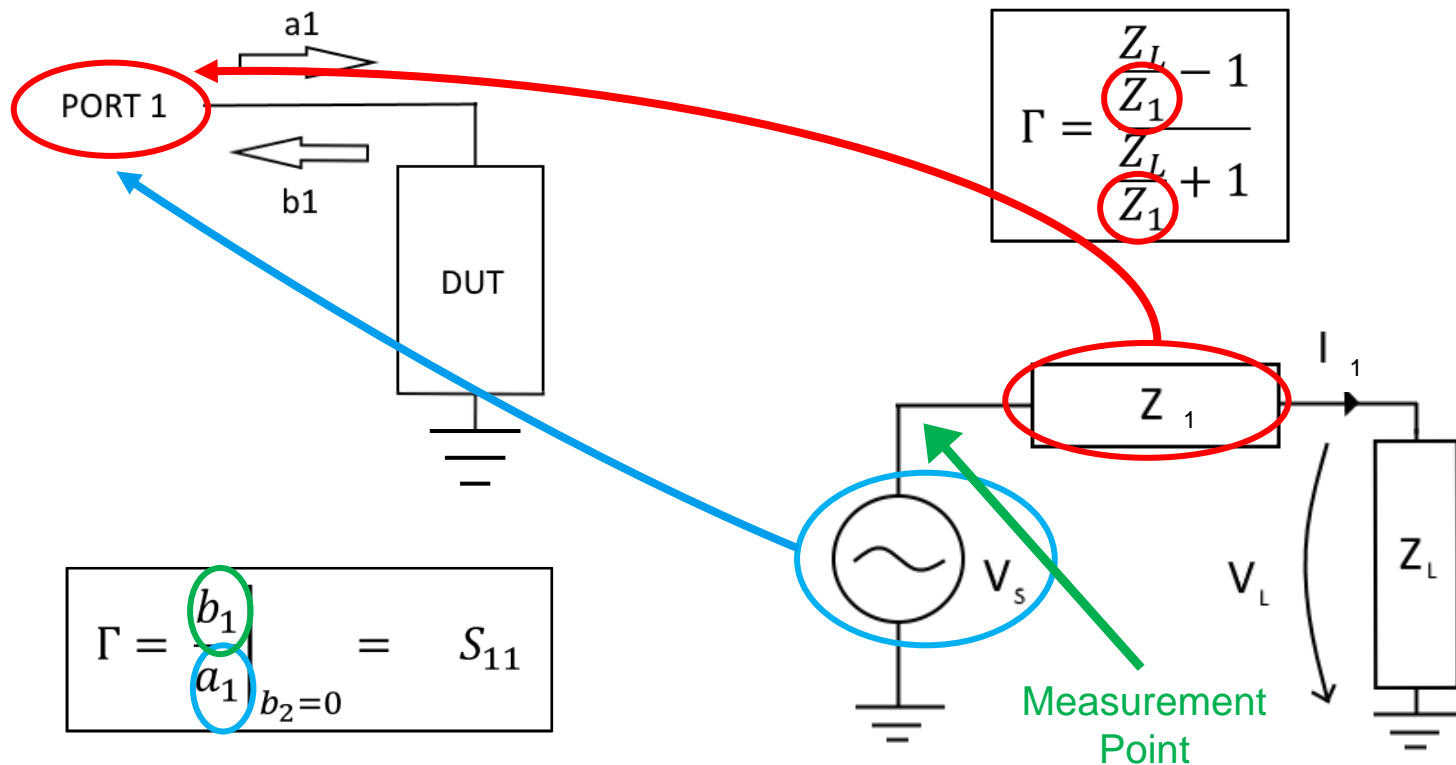


# How to Measure Impedance with VNA

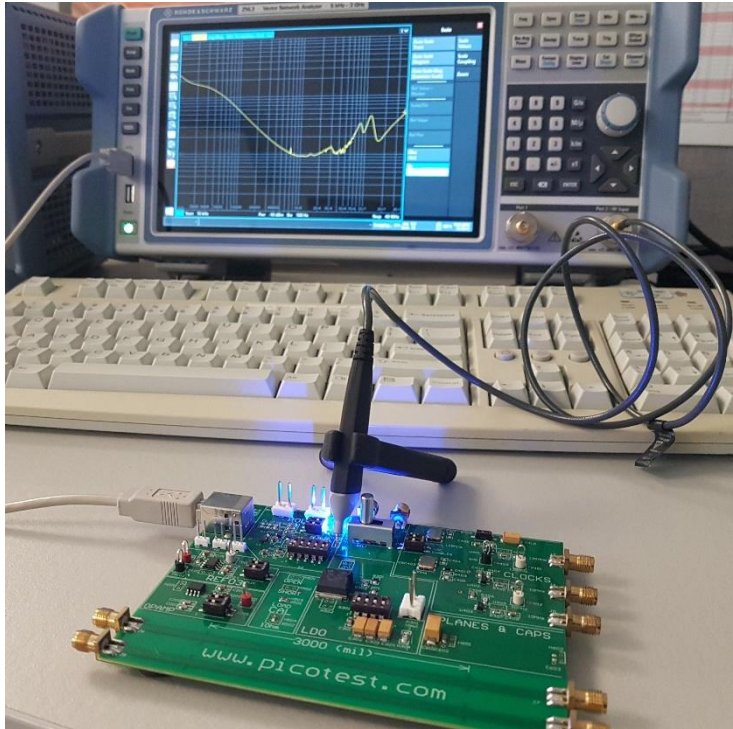
1. Reflection setup
2. Transmission setup
3. Shunt-transmission setup



# Reflection setup



# Reflection setup

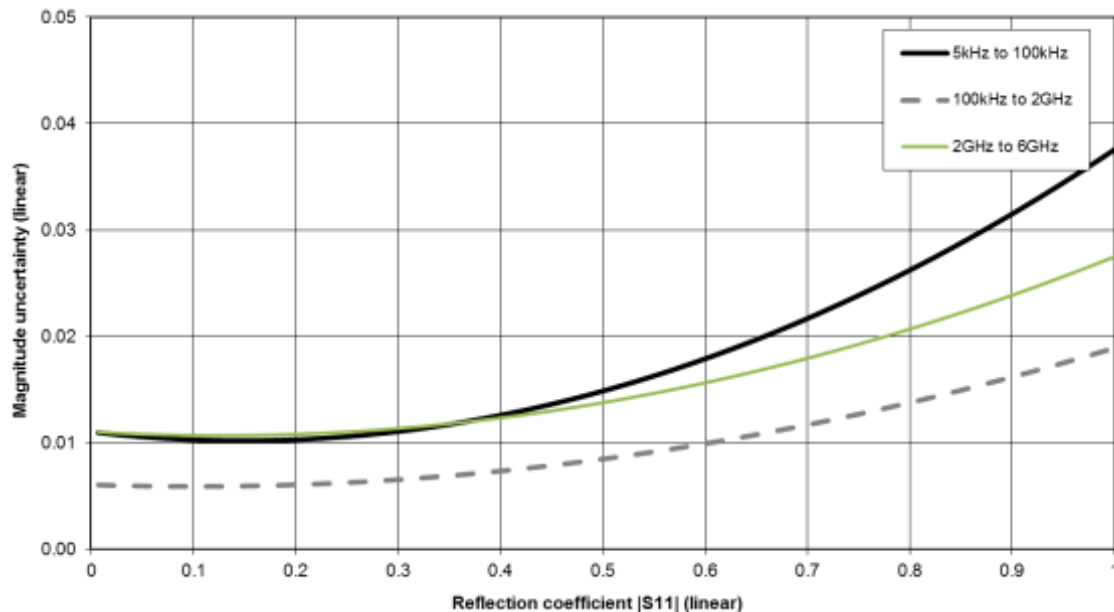


$$Z_L = Z_1 \cdot \frac{1 + S_{11}}{1 - S_{11}}$$

$$Z_{\text{probe}} = 50 \, \Omega \rightarrow Z_1 = 50 \, \Omega$$

$$Z_{\text{probe}} \neq 50 \, \Omega \rightarrow Z_1 = 50 \, \Omega + \text{Probe } Z$$

# Reflection setup – Validity



$$Z_L = 50 \cdot \frac{1 + S_{11}}{1 - S_{11}}$$

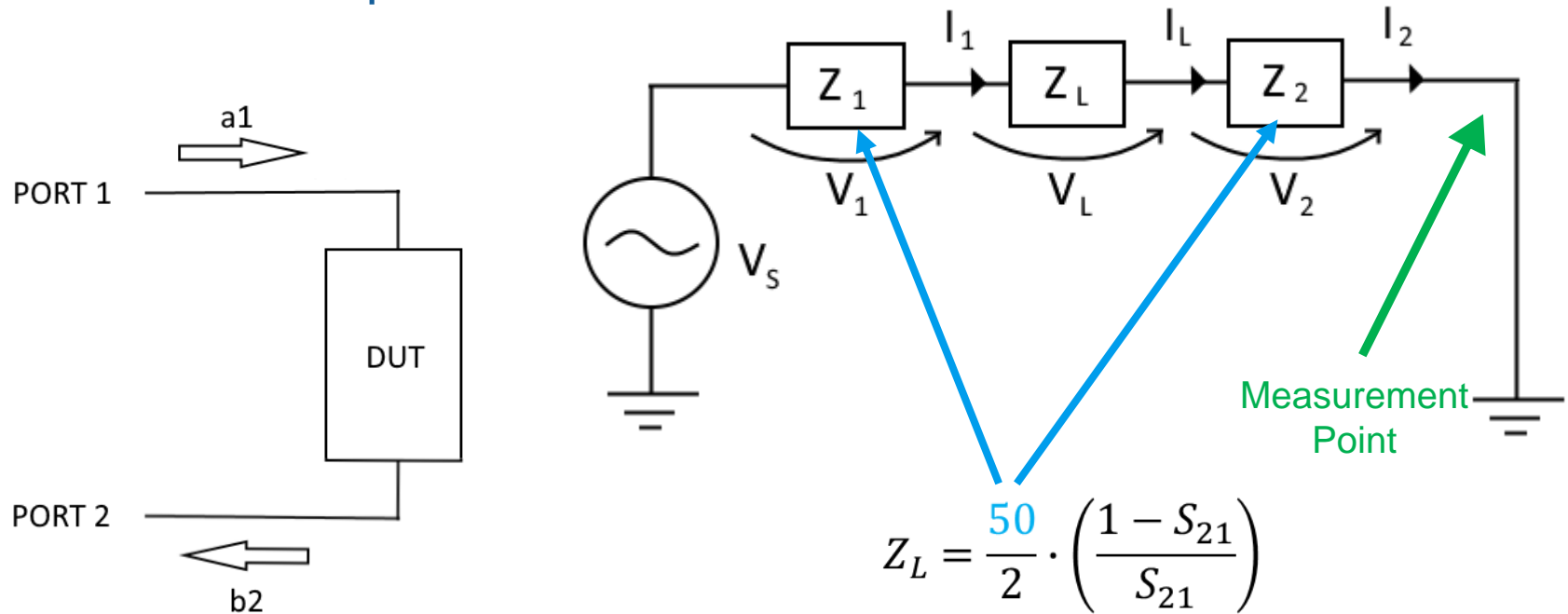
Most wave reflected  
( $\Gamma \rightarrow 1$ )?

High uncertainty!

Approx. 10% uncertainty  
between 10  $\Omega$  and 200  $\Omega$

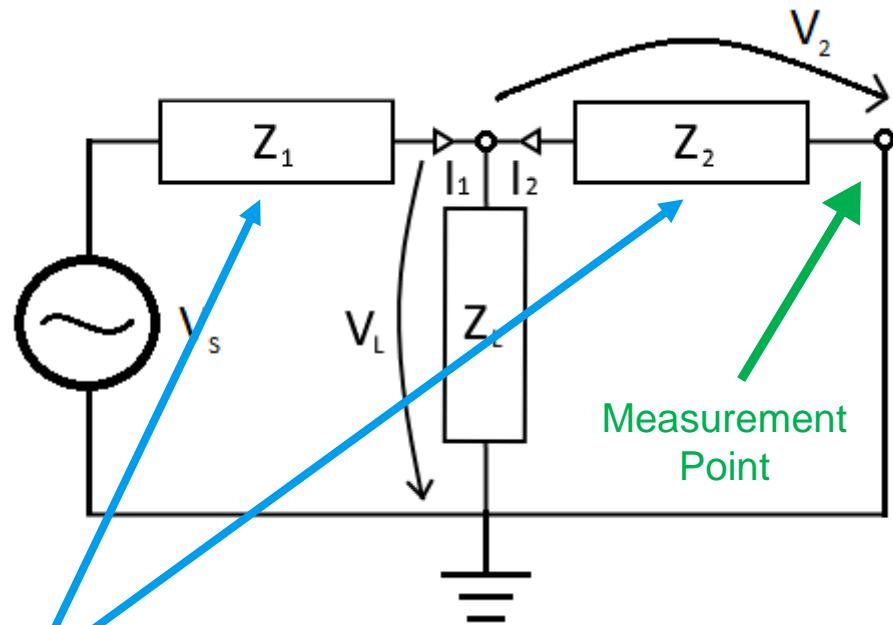
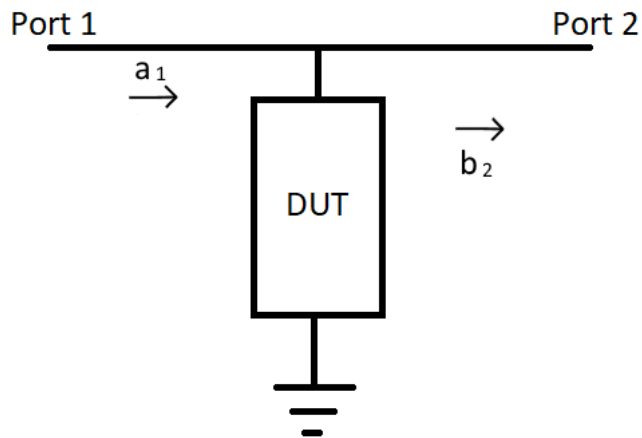


# Transmission setup



Can only measure high  $Z$

# Shunt-Transmission setup



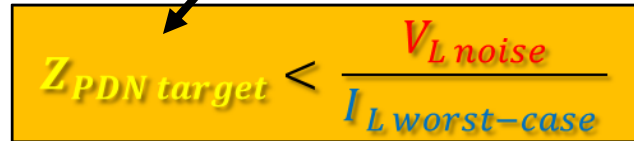
$$Z_L = \frac{50}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{21}} \right)$$

# Shunt-Transmission setup

$$Z_L = \frac{50}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{21}} \right)$$

Can measure in  $m\Omega$  range

Usually small value!


$$Z_{PDN \text{ target}} < \frac{V_{L \text{ noise}}}{I_{L \text{ worst-case}}}$$

# Shunt-Transmission setup

Can measure in range  
Not enough Z span?

$$Z_L = \frac{Z_0}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{21}} \right)$$

Use high-Z probes!



# Shunt-Transmission setup

Approx. 1 \* mΩ to 1 \* kΩ

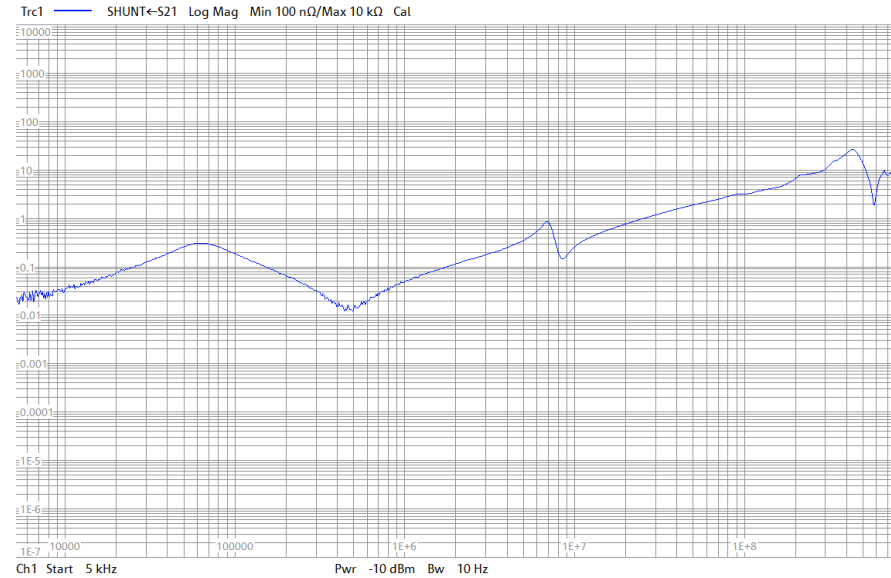
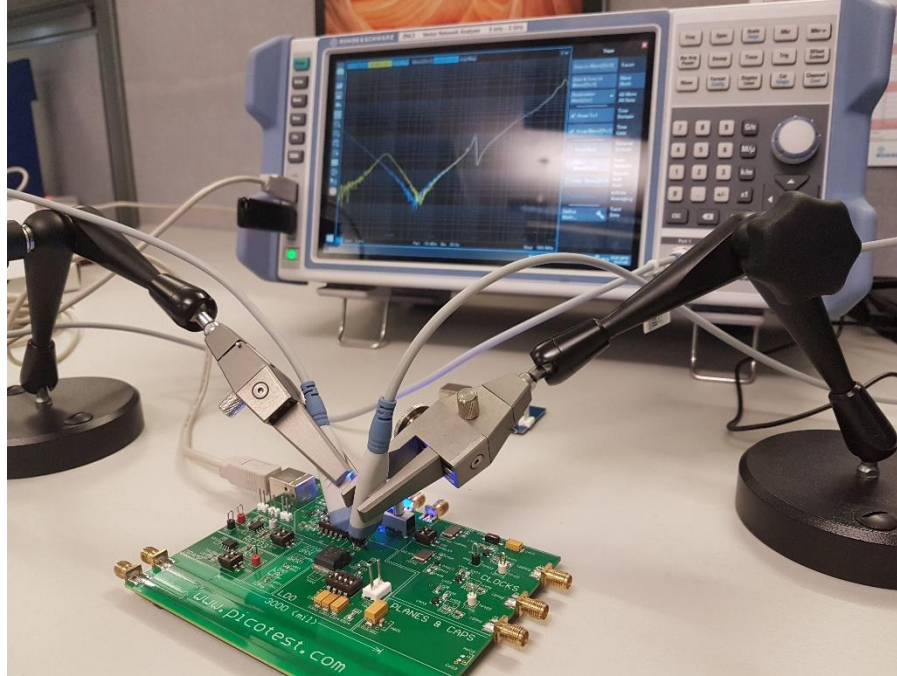
$$Z_L = \frac{10 \cdot 50}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{21}} \right)$$

$$Z_L = \frac{50}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{21}} \right)$$

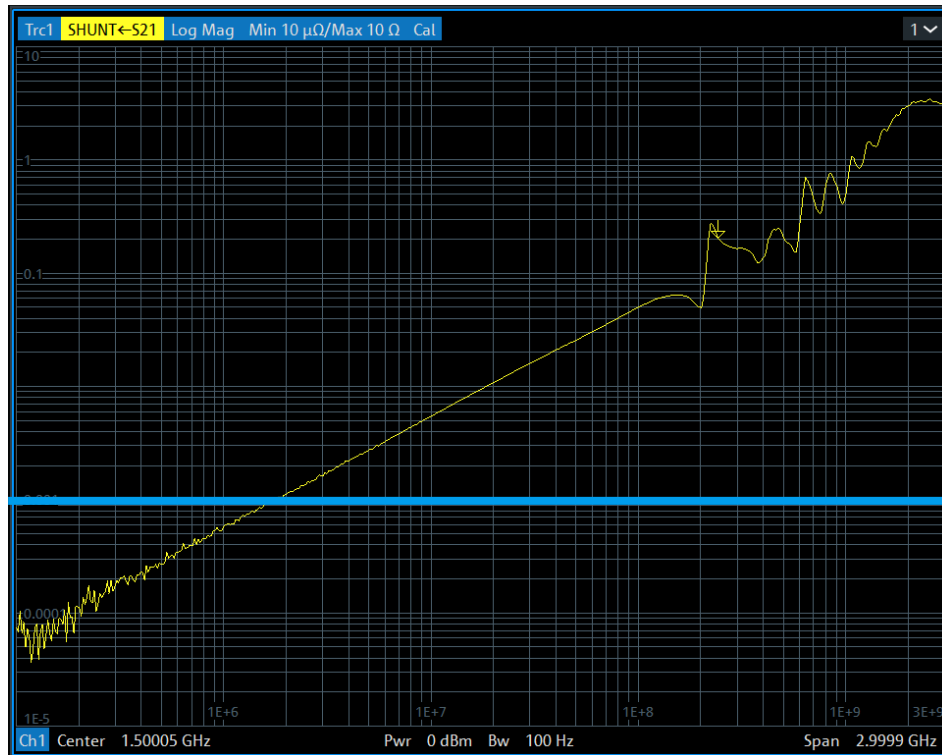
Approx. 10 \* mΩ to 10 \* kΩ



# Shunt-Transmission setup – 10:1 probes



# Shunt-Transmission setup – only cables



Measurement of  
 $32\mu\Omega$  (@ DC) resistor

1m $\Omega$